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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
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10/053,788

01/18/2002

Motoi Sato

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EXAMINER

DURAN, ARTHUR D

ART UNIT

PAPER NUMBER

3622

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DELIVERY MODE

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PAPER

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

The time period for reply, if any, is set in the attached communication.

Office Action Summary	Application No.	Applicant(s)	
	10/053,788	SATO ET AL.	
	Examiner	Art Unit	
	Arthur Duran	3622	

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --
Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

- 1) ☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on 6/16/08.
- 2a) ☐ This action is **FINAL**. 2b) ☒ This action is non-final.
- 3) ☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

- 4) ☒ Claim(s) 1-18 is/are pending in the application.
- 4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.
- 5) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.
- 6) ☒ Claim(s) 1-18 is/are rejected.
- 7) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.
- 8) ☐ Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

- 9) ☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
- 10) ☐ The drawing(s) filed on _____ is/are: a) ☐ accepted or b) ☐ objected to by the Examiner.
Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).
Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).
- 11) ☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

- 12) ☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
- a) ☐ All b) ☐ Some * c) ☐ None of:
1. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
 2. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.
 3. ☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

- | | |
|---|--|
| 1) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)
2) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Draftperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)
3) <input type="checkbox"/> Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO/SB/08)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date _____. | 4) <input type="checkbox"/> Interview Summary (PTO-413)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date. _____.
5) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Informal Patent Application
6) <input type="checkbox"/> Other: _____. |
|---|--|

DETAILED ACTION

1. Claims 1-18 have been examined.

Response to Amendment

2. The Remarks filed on 6/16/08 are sufficient to overcome the prior rejection. A new 35 USC 103 rejection has been made.

Continued Examination Under 37 CFR 1.114

A request for continued examination under 37 CFR 1.114, including the fee set forth in 37 CFR 1.17(e), was filed in this application after final rejection. Since this application is eligible for continued examination under 37 CFR 1.114, and the fee set forth in 37 CFR 1.17(e) has been timely paid, the finality of the previous Office action has been withdrawn pursuant to 37 CFR 1.114. Applicant's submission filed on 6/16/08 has been entered.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

3. Claims 1-18 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Greening (2001/0013009) in view of Bergh (6,112,186)

Claims 1, 9, 17, 18: Greening discloses a recommended item presentation method, comprising the steps of:

(a) obtaining client identifier associated client preference estimating factor information of a plurality of clients which is information according to which a preference of each client is to be estimated; and

(b) receiving a recommended item presentation request and a client preference estimating factor information of one client from an item provider server for providing items to a plurality of clients through a network, where the client preference estimating factor information indicates a preference of the one client, producing a recommended item list according to the client identifier associated client preference estimating factor information and the client preference estimating factor information, and transmitting the recommended item list to the item provider server (Abstract; Figures 1, 2, 4, 6, 7, 11).

Additionally, note that Applicant's own Specification states that many of the features of the Applicant's claims are obvious, old and well known (Sato, Figures 14 and 15; Paragraphs [1-25]). Also, in the Applicant's Remarks dated 9/20/2007 on page 11, Applicant states that Greening discloses, "Greening discloses a system that predicts the interest of a user in specific items, by directly using information which identifies each client and is directly obtained from each client, similar to (1) described above."

Also, Greening further discloses, "regarding particular items accessed by the one client. . . by using the client preference estimating factor information as a key for

obtaining related clients and related items from the client identifier associated client preference estimating factor information, and transmitting" (Figures 1, 3, 4).

Greening further discloses receiving a request from an item provider server ([50, 126]).

Additionally, the prior art renders obvious these features: a client requests item recommendations, an item server is provided client preferences but is not provided any client identifier. A recommendation server is provided the client preferences. The recommendation server then takes the client preferences and matches the client preferences to a list of many client id's and many client preferences that the recommendation server already has. The recommendation server then recommends a product list based on how the unidentified client with preferences matches up with the database of many identified clients with preferences.

Greening discloses that a client requests items (Fig. 4, item 109), and an item server is provided client preferences (Fig. 1). Greening further discloses a recommendation server is provided preferences of many clients (Fig. 1). The recommendation server then takes the preferences and matches the preferences to a list of client id and preference that the recommendation server already has (Fig. 1; Fig. 3). The recommendation server then recommends a product list based on how the client with preferences matches up with the database of identified clients with preferences (Fig. 1).

Greening does not explicitly disclose that the item server or recommendation server is not provided a client identifier of the individual client for the matching.

Greening does disclose that an identified client with preferences is matched to many identified clients with preferences (Fig. 1). Greening does not explicitly disclose that the recommendation server matches an unidentified client with preferences to many identified clients with preferences.

However, Bergh discloses matching the preferences of an individual client with the preferences of many identified clients so that items can be recommended (Fig. 1, 3) and also that the individual client need not be identified for the matching (col 31, lines 47-55; col 31, line 65-col 32, line 10). Also, note that in Bergh, the one client can be identified or unidentified.

Therefore, it would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to add Bergh's matching an unidentified client's preferences to Greening's matching a client's preferences with many identified client's preferences. One would have been motivated to do this in order to better protect user privacy.

Claim 2, 10: The combination of the prior art discloses the above. Greening further discloses that the step (a) obtains the client identifier associated client preference estimating factor information by receiving a client preference estimating factor information list from a client preference estimating factor information list providing server which collects the client identifier associated client preference estimating factor information from a plurality of clients (Abstract, [15]).

Claims 3, 11: The combination of the prior art discloses the above. Greening further discloses that the step (a) receives the client identifier associated client preference estimating factor information list in a form of a list of item identifiers of viewed/purchased items at the item provider server and dates and times of viewings/purchases of the viewed/purchased items for each client identifier, or a list of item identifiers of viewed/purchased items at the item provider server and ratings indicating levels of interest of each client with respect to the viewed/purchased items for each client identifier, or a list of item identifiers of interested items of each client for each client identifier (Abstract, [15]).

Claim 4, 5, 12, 13: The combination of the prior art discloses the above. Greening does not explicitly disclose the step of paying a fee for transmission of the client identifier associated client preference estimating factor information list to the client preference estimating factor information list providing server.

Greening does not explicitly disclose the step of receiving a fee for transmission of the recommended item list from the item provider server.

However, Sato (Applicant's Own Specification) states that it is obvious, old and well known that fees can be charged for advertising, recommendations, or other provided services (Sato, [22]).

Therefore, it would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was that a fee can be charged for providing relevant information.

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One would have been motivated to do this in order to better provide a source of revenue.

Claims 6, 14: The combination of the prior art discloses the above. Greening further discloses that the step (a) also processes the client identifier associated client preference estimating factor information into a client preference estimating factor information map and the step (b) produces the recommended item list according to the client preference estimating factor information map and the client preference estimating factor information (Abstract; Figures 11, 3, 1, 2, 4, 6, 7).

Claims 7, 15: The combination of the prior art discloses the above. Greening further discloses that the step (a) produces the client preference estimating factor information map in a form of any of a list of item identifiers of accessed items of each client for each client identifier, a list of item identifiers of accessed items of each client and ratings indicating levels of interest of each client with respect to the accessed items for each client identifier, a list of client identifiers of accessing clients of each item for each item identifier, a list of client identifiers of accessing clients of each item and ratings indicating levels of interest of each client with respect to each item for each item identifier, and a list of correlation values among correlated items (Abstract; Figures 11, 3, 1, 2, 4, 6, 7).

Claims 8, 16: The combination of the prior art discloses the above. Greening further discloses that the step (b) produces the recommended item list by: obtaining a related client list by extracting client identifiers contained in a list of client identifiers for each item that constitutes the client preference estimating factor information map, for each item identifier in a list of item identifiers that constitutes the client preference estimating factor information received along with the recommended item presentation request from the item provider server; narrowing down the related client list by extracting item identifiers contained in a list of item identifiers for each client that constitutes the client preference estimating factor information map, for each client identifier in, the related client list, counting a number of overlaps between extracted item identifiers and item identifiers in the list of item identifiers that constitutes the client preference estimating factor information, for each client identifier in the related client list, rearranging client identifiers in the related client list in a descending order of counted number of overlaps, and setting a first prescribed number of client identifiers from a top of a rearranged related client list as a new related client list; obtaining a related item list by extracting item identifiers contained in the list of item identifiers for each client, for each client identifier in the new related client list; and narrowing down the related item list by extracting client identifiers contained in the list of client identifiers for each item, for each item identifier in the related item list, counting a number of overlaps between extracted client

identifiers and client identifiers in the new related client list, for each item identifier in the related item list, rearranging item identifiers in the related item list in a descending order of counted number of overlaps, and setting a second prescribed number of item identifiers from a top of a rearranged related item list as the recommended item list (Greening, Figures 1, 4-11; [18, 42, 43, 45, 68, 69]).

Response to Arguments

4. Applicant's arguments with respect to the claims have been considered but are moot in view of the grounds of rejection above. Please see the 35 USC 103 rejection above using Greening in view of Bergh. Also, Examiner notes the below.

On pages 15-17 of the Applicant's Remarks Applicant states that the prior art does not render obvious the features of the claims. These features can be described as follows:

A client requests item recommendations, an item server is provided client preferences but is not provided any client identifier. A recommendation server is provided the client preferences. The recommendation server then takes the client preferences and matches the client preferences to a list of many client id's and many client preferences that the recommendation server already has. The recommendation server then recommends a product list based on how the unidentified client with preferences matches up with the database of many identified clients with preferences.

And, the prior art renders obvious these features.

Greening discloses that a client requests items (Fig. 4, item 109), and an item server is provided client preferences (Fig. 1). Greening further discloses a recommendation server is provided preferences of many clients (Fig. 1). The recommendation server then takes the preferences and matches the preferences to a list of client id and preference that the recommendation server already has (Fig. 1; Fig. 3). The recommendation server then recommends a product list based on how the client with preferences matches up with the database of identified clients with preferences (Fig. 1).

Greening does not explicitly disclose that the item server or recommendation server is not provided a client identifier of the individual client for the matching. Greening does disclose that an identified client with preferences is matched to many identified clients with preferences (Fig. 1). Greening does not explicitly disclose that the recommendation server matches an unidentified client with preferences to many identified clients with preferences.

However, Bergh discloses matching the preferences of an individual client with the preferences of many identified clients so that items can be recommended (Fig. 1, 3) and also that the individual client need not be identified for the matching (col 31, lines 47-55; col 31, line 65-col 32, line 10). Also, note that in Bergh, the one client can be identified or unidentified.

Therefore, it would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to add Bergh's matching an unidentified client's preferences to Greening's matching a client's preferences with many identified client's

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preferences. One would have been motivated to do this in order to better protect user privacy.

Examiner further notes that it is the Applicant's claims as stated in the Applicant's claims that are being rejected with the prior art. Although the claims are interpreted in light of the specification, limitations from the specification are not read into the claims. See *In re Van Geuns*, 988 F.2d 1181, 26 USPQ2d 1057 (Fed. Cir. 1993). In interpreting claim language, the broadest reasonable meaning of the words in their ordinary usage as they would be understood by one of ordinary skill in the art is applied, taking into account whatever enlightenment by way of definitions or otherwise that may be afforded by the written description. See *In re Morris*, 127 F.3d 1048, 1054 (Fed. Cir. 1997). See also *In ream. Acad. of Sci. Tech. Ctr.*, 367 F.3d 1359, 1364 (Fed. Cir. 2004) and *In re Sneed*, 710 F.2d 1544, 1548 (Fed. Cir. 1983). Claims are given their broadest reasonable construction. See *In re Hyatt*, 211 F.3d 1367, 54 USPQ2d 1664 (Fed. Cir. 2000). It is Appellant's burden to precisely define the invention. See *In re Morris*, 127 F.3d 1048, 1056 (Fed. Cir. 1997).

Examiner notes that while specific references were made to the prior art, it is actually also the prior art in its entirety and the combination of the prior art in its entirety that is being referred to. Also, one cannot show nonobviousness by attacking references individually where the rejections are based on combinations of references. See *In re Keller*, 642 F.2d 413, 208 USPQ 871 (CCPA 1981); *In re Merck & Co.*, 800 F.2d 1091, 231 USPQ 375 (Fed. Cir. 1986).

Examiner notes that "Section 103 forbids issuance of a patent when 'the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains.'" KSR Int'l Co. v. TeleflexInc., 127 S.Ct. 1727, 1734 (2007).

When there is a design need or market pressure to solve a problem and there are a finite number of identified, predictable solutions, a person of ordinary skill has good reason to pursue the known options within his or her technical grasp. If this leads to the anticipated success, it is likely the product not of innovation but of ordinary skill and common sense. In that instance the fact that a combination was obvious to try might show that it was obvious under §103.

If a person of ordinary skill in the art can implement a predictable variation, and would see the benefit of doing so, §103 likely bars its patentability. Moreover, if a technique has been used to improve one device, and a person of ordinary skill in the art would recognize that it would improve similar devices in the same way, using the technique is obvious unless its actual application is beyond that person's skill. KSR Int'l Co. v. Teleflex, Inc., No 04-1350 (U.S. Apr. 30, 2007).

Also, KSR states that "the combination of familiar elements according to known methods is likely to be obvious when it does no more than yield predictable results." KSR, 127 S.Ct. at 1739 and 1741, 82 USPQ2d at 1396.

Conclusion

The following prior art made of record and not relied upon is considered pertinent to applicant's disclosure:

aa) Jacobi (US006317722B1) discloses recommendations to a new, unknown shopper; Finseth (US 20050028207A1) discloses relevant features for anonymous recommendations ([81, 84, 95]); ;Kent (US 20020040374A1) discloses relevant features for anonymous recommendations ([71]); Meidan (20020065797A1) discloses relevant features for anonymous recommendations; Engberg discloses recommendations to an anonymous user ([29, 194]); as does Linden ([199]); as does Goldstein ([55, 57], claims 6, 7);

a) Bieganski (6,321,221), Lokuge (5,907,836), Sumita (5,907,836) disclose recommendation inventions with relevant features;

b) Dedrick (5,724,521) and Goldhaber (5,794,210) disclose charging for information providing and protecting user privacy.

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Arthur Duran whose telephone number is (571)272-6718. The examiner can normally be reached on Mon- Fri, 8:00-4:30.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Eric Stamber can be reached on (571) 272-6724. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.

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Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see <http://pair-direct.uspto.gov>. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free). If you would like assistance from a USPTO Customer Service Representative or access to the automated information system, call 800-786-9199 (IN USA OR CANADA) or 571-272-1000.

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Primary Examiner
Art Unit 3622

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7/1/2008